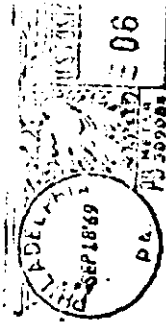


Joseph W. Eldor
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102



20 12-11-62c

[REDACTED] MISSOURI



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100-100000

44
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.



160 North Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101
Phone 215-563-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman

HENRY J. CAMPBELL
Vice-Chairman

BRONSON P. CLARK
Executive Secretary

September 17, 1969

[REDACTED]
Missouri

Bolton
b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

I am writing to bring you up-to-date on my recent efforts to return to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, about which I wrote to you in my letter of July 25, 1969.

I have returned to the United States after spending the last three weeks attempting to make air-connections to Hanoi where I hope to deliver the open heart surgery supplies and to deliver the letters I have for the American prisoners of war being detained by the DRVN. Unfortunately, the flooding of the Mekong and Red Rivers has necessitated repeated cancellation of flights and has made it impossible for the authorities in the DRVN to receive me. In addition, the death of President Ho Chi Minh of the DRVN has required them to direct their attentions to arrangements for his state funeral.

After conversations which I had with DRVN representatives in both Cambodia and Laos, we agreed that I should postpone my return to Hanoi until October. Accordingly, I have now returned to the United States to resume my academic responsibilities and plan to return to Southeast Asia in October. The exact date of my return remains to be confirmed.

I very much regret that at this point I cannot report that I have been able to deliver the letters for prisoners of war to the appropriate authorities in the DRVN, but I hope to be able to report this to you after October when I have completed my mission.

Most sincerely yours,

Joe Elder
Joseph W. Elder

Joseph W. Elder
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102



306282-2
b2c



Missouri



45

46
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.



160 North Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania *
Phone 215-563-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman

HENRY J. CADDURY
Honorary Chairman

STEPHEN G. CARY
Acting Executive Secretary

August 6, 1968

FORWARDED
17c

[REDACTED]
Missouri

Dear Friend:

We have just returned from Hanoi where we had gone at the invitation of the Peace Committee of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to escort three released American pilots back to their families in the United States.

While in Hanoi we suggested to the Vietnamese authorities that we would be glad to bring back with us letters from captured American pilots to relatives or friends in the States. As we were leaving we were given fifty such letters, including the one enclosed addressed to you.

As you may well imagine it was a deeply gratifying privilege to be able to play a modest role in returning these three captured pilots to their families. You may have seen press stories which gave their names: Major James Frederick Low, Major Fred Neale Thompson, and Captain Joe Victor Carpenter, all Air Force officers. All three are in good shape, both physically and mentally, and spoke both publicly and to us privately of the good treatment they and the other pilots have received at the hands of the Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese described the release of the pilots as a humanitarian gesture in response to the growing sentiment in the United States for an end to military intervention in Vietnam. We were impressed with their sincerity and we have done all that we could to carry out our part in the release in a spirit consistent with theirs.

I think you may be interested in the enclosed press release which we cabled from Hanoi for release in the U.S. the day before we left Hanoi on August 2. Happily Ambassador Sullivan in Vientiane did not bring undue pressure on the three pilots to return by military aircraft as we had feared he might. As a result their free choice of return by commercial aircraft with us was respected and fulfilled.

47
August 6, 1968

page 2

We believe that this is consistent with the spirit of their release and that it may well leave the door open for further releases of a similar sort. Regarding this possibility we have hopes, but no assurances.

We did not have opportunity to see any captured pilots other than the three who returned with us. In general the impression we have gotten is that health care is excellent, food is well balanced and adequate, and that the attitude of the authorities in dealing with the captured pilots is humane and considerate.

Our own feeling after this visit to Hanoi is that U.S. military intervention in Vietnam has neither rational purpose, nor moral justification. We do not believe that the Vietnamese can be defeated. They are staunch, intelligent, and thoroughly united in a determined struggle against what they understandably describe as American aggression against their independence and freedom. At the same time they retain strong attitudes of friendship toward the American people. They say over and over again that they do not believe that most Americans support the policies of the U.S. government in Vietnam. We of the U.S. peace and anti-war movement are trying to help make it so.

In any event we hope that these pilot releases may lead to others, and that there may come about on the U.S. side a larger willingness to take similar creative initiatives which will bring this war, and U.S. military intervention in Vietnam to an end.

If there are further questions you would like to raise with us please feel free to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon Grizzard

Vernon Grizzard
10 Gilmore Street
Cambridge, Mass.

(Draft Resistance
Organizer)

Anne Scheer

Anne Wells Scheer
6468 Benvenue Avenue
Oakland, Calif. 94618

(Chairman, Oakland
Seven Defense Committee)

Stewart Meacham

Stewart Meacham
Peace Education Secretary
American Friends
Service Committee

100-14050
48
PRESS RELEASE

Three American representatives of the anti war movement who went to Hanoi July 12 to escort three released American pilots back to their families announced today that they will be returning to New-York with the flyers via Vientiane and Bangkok. They will leave Hanoi on the ICC plane on Friday August 2. Earlier they had planned to return leaving Hanoi July 19. They were unable to hold to this schedule after an AP wire service report reached Hanoi on the morning of Thursday July 18 stating that William Sullivan, US Ambassador to Laos had announced in Vientiane that he planned to meet the released pilots at the Vientiane airport and fly them by military aircraft to the US Airforce base at Udorn, Thailand. The Udorn air base has recently come under mortar attack by insurgent Thai Liberation Forces.

Ambassador Sullivan had told the members of the three man escort team that he preferred that the pilots not return to their families by commercial aircraft escorted by peace movement representatives. He said that he personally would tell the flyers upon their arrival in Vientiane that "It is the considered preference of the US Airforce that you return to the United States by military aircraft".

The released pilots are : James Frederick Low, Joe Victor Carpenter and Fred Neale Thompson. All are US Airforce officers.

The members of the escort team are : Vernon Grizzard of Boston, a draft resistance organizer and former national officer of Students for a Democratic Society, Stewart Meacham of Philadelphia, National Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization, and Anne Weills Scheer of Oakland, California, Chairman of Oakland Seven Defense Committee and active in radical women's organizations in the bay area.

A member of the American escort team, speaking for the group, cabled from Hanoi : "At the ceremony releasing the pilots on July 18 the Vietnamese spokesman stated "It is our hope that the pilots will be allowed to rejoin their respective families at an early date. We thank you, representatives of the US anti war movement, for having taken upon yourselves to bring them home, and we hope that you will not be hampered in your work". Thus the Vietnamese authorities have made it clear that they are releasing the pilots in the hope and expectation that the peace movement representatives will be permitted to return them directly to their families rather than to the US military which is now under attack in Thailand and which continues to bomb Vietnam.

"This seems to us to be a thoroughly understandable expectation from the point of view of the Vietnamese. As American opposdd to the war in Vietnam and to the use of bases in Thailand

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- 2 -

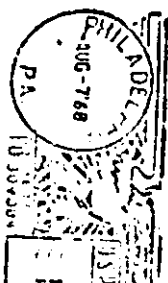
against the Vietnamese we are clear that we should respond to this humanitarian gesture by doing all that we can to escort these men to their families. We regret that the announced intentions of the US authorities have somewhat complicated this task and temporarily delayed its completion.

"We are concerned about other captured pilots. We hope that others also may be released. The decision on this matter of course is up to the Vietnamese authorities. They have set no conditions and they have not told us of their plans but it is obvious to us that they are more likely to continue along a given course of action when their acts are accepted in good faith instead of being rebuffed by intervention on the part of the US authorities. We expressed these views and our anxiety about the future release of still other pilots to Mr. Harriman in Paris and to Mr. Sullivan in Vientiane. Both brushed aside our understanding of the situation as irrelevant".

The escort team expects to arrive in New-York with the pilots on August 4 or 5. Families of the pilots will be notified well in advance of the actual arrival time.

VERNON GRIZZARD
STEWART MEACHAM
ANNE WEILLS SCHEER

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

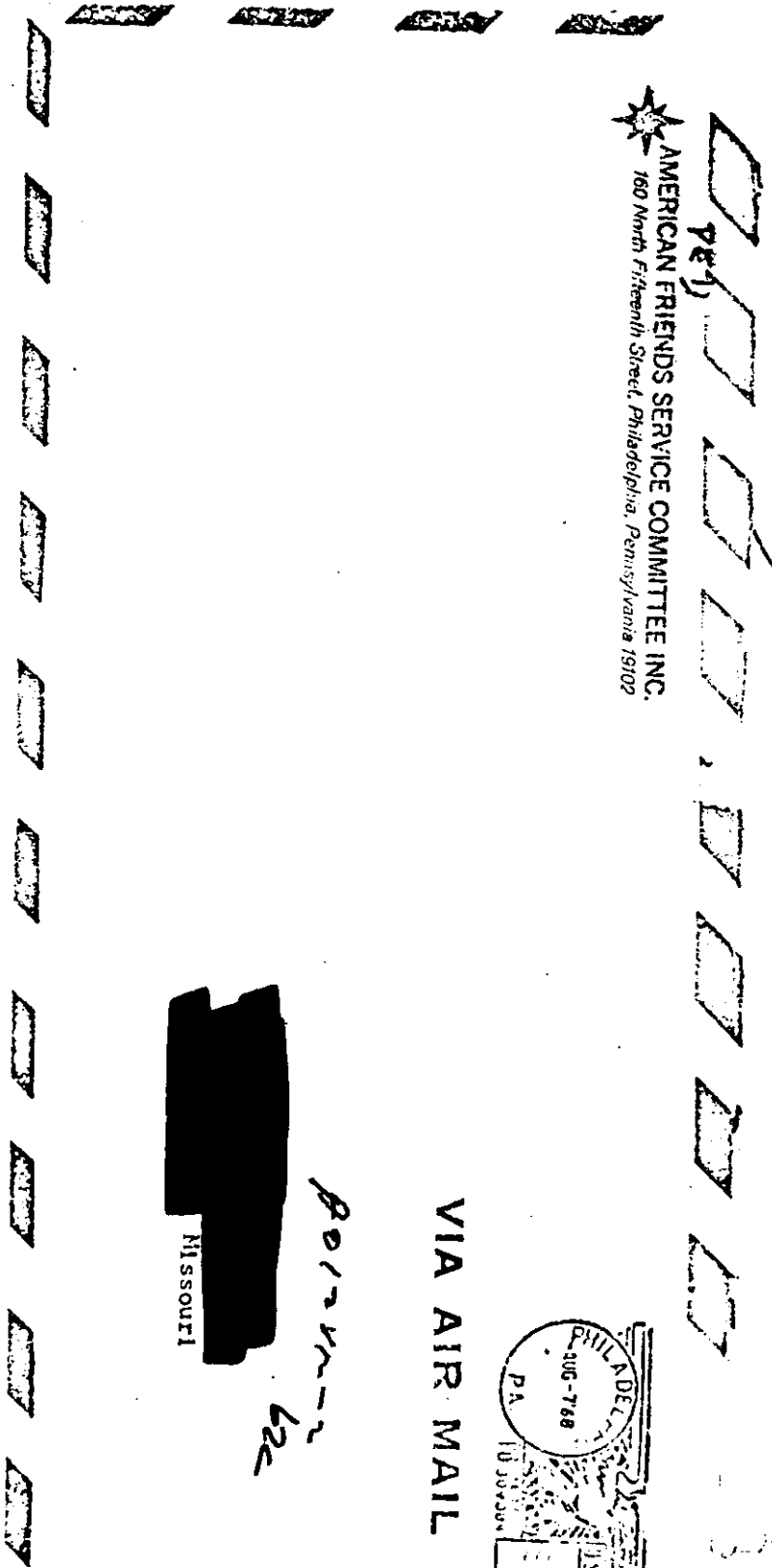


VIA AIR MAIL

[Redacted address block]

Missouri

Bohannan
62c



4-100-14-00-
51

I received your January
letter and was very happy
to get it John I hope you
enjoyed the ~~practice~~
practice teaching at Belton
and finished up the School
year O.K. The weather is
quite warm now but I
am well Please give my
best wishes to all of your
friends and relatives.

BO 1-8-22
brc

My telephone (Area Code 516) SPECIAL FILE FOR PEACE Mrs. Madeline K. Hartmann
Turner 8-8947 "Operation-Bunny" 661 North Pelton Ave.

Dear Penfriend, (Your participation is invited!) Lindamurst, New York, U.S., 11757

Quick like a bunny, let's "bunny-hop" together on this. Please be advised that the Prime Minister of South Vietnam has kindly offered to help with my personal penpal program between interested friends here in U.S. & the Vietnamese in So. Vietnam, covering all age groups (adults too). He has "stepped out of protocol" from his usual duties to help relay compiled lists of penfriends names & addresses, ages, interests & hobbies thru his office to proper places in South Vietnam, even though he is busy with a lot of war. Info can be listed columnwise on a regular blue notebook or small & sent directly to his office to show we care. My Personal Program not only includes plain info on individuals, but also school-civic-business-religious & club groups, the FBI, CIA, labor unions, the Military, handicapped, retarded, hospitalized, imprisoned, B.M., N.A., entertainers, Indians, Eskimos, Hawaiians, Puerto Ricans, plus the United Nations, Vatican City hospitals, & other institutions, other countries & nations-overseas, so that none are forgotten. Even the smallest spot on the globe is being invited to participate in this program. Please send your compiled penpal lists to (make carbon!)—also send U.S. & Foreign

Prime Minister of Director Superior U.S. Inc. - Saigon (talent, tapes, & admin. office) Nat. Buddhist Center Saigon Cathedral (Code 100) (records, Bunnies; Saigon, So. Vietnam Saigon, So. Vietnam Saigon, So. Vietnam (U.S. F.R. H. Coll. 962)

I am trying to activate this penpal program in all of our 50 U.S. states just as I'm trying to do with "Project Handicap" (Copy Machine) to give to help needy people of Vietnam & other needy countries they can't afford to buy or get gifts of clothing, office-civil-school-farm-supplies, medicines, equipment, books, tools, & other perishable "products" (food, drink, paper, dried fruit, etc.) & other personal products (cass. tape, etc. in 20 by 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 size), & other nice colorful publications, stationery, books, records, etc. I have a lot of nice, slipper rubbers, raincoats, & housewares, etc. that I'll be happy to send on this program each by an "ASSIGNMENT OF GOOD WILL" to someone who needs it in all. Since I write to penpals in over 100 countries (including 100 different states of our own U.S.), I'll tell them & ask if they would like to be part of the program with me.

Local
near
come
test

154 a copy of Resistant and Friend
of American 10 October newspapers, and
and Christmas and other greeting card
I also wrote to Chia in Peking, China and
my dear friends please include peace
participation of peace in Missouri
and elsewhere (this is my hope and goal
Many this letter may be difficult
for further distribution in newspapers
and other local or publications than
for caring! M.K.H.

M.K. Hartmann (operation)

Project Handclasp - 1942

631- North Fulton Ave

Leidenhorst, New York, 11757

Eo 12812-2

67C



Missouri

1100 1400
53

Dear Friend, Enclosed is the message whose contents I wired to you yesterday. This message and a number of others like it were handed to me by a North Vietnamese government representative just prior to boarding the International Control Commission plane that left Hanoi earlier this week. I am happy to be able to send this message along, and I am sorry I could not bring any further news or information about all the prisoners now in Viet Nam.

Yours sincerely,

Remond C. Davis

56

123P CDT AUG 9 69 KB195 MA324

M CC352 XCT1051 AD PDB RX TDC PWS NEW YORK NY 9 1217P CDT

MISSOURI

1969 AUG 9 PM 1 38

LAST MONTH I WAS INVITED TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM TO ESCORT HOME THREE AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE. WHILE IN HANOI, THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT HANDED OVER TO ME SEVERAL UNSEALED MESSAGE FORMS FROM OTHER AMERICANS STILL IN THE CAMPS FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THEIR FAMILIES IN THE STATES. BELOW IS THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE: I HOPE THAT ALL OF YOU ARE WELL AND HAPPY THIS SUMMER. I FEEL VERY GOOD. A DELATED HAPPY MOTHER'S AND FATHER'S DAY TO YOU, MOM AND DAD AND A HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO ALL OF YOU FOR THIS FALL. GIVE MY LOVE AND BEST WISHES TO EVERYONE. 7 JULY 1969. THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE

IS BEING SENT TO YOU AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE

1-1231 (100-109)

NF 10 150P

M CC352 XCT1051 AD/2

RENNARD C DAVIS
(1228).

57

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

130128m-2
b7c

Four days ago I received from a friend in Cuba a copy of a small newspaper, The Vietnam Courier, April 24, 1967, a paper hitherto unknown to me. On page 6 of this paper, in a column For The American Prisoners' Families, I find the following:

To: Mr. [REDACTED]

Missouri, U.S.A.

Hi Dad:

I have been given this opportunity to say hello and wish you, Mom, John, and the rest of my relatives and friends a most Happy New Year. You should be receiving a letter from me soon plus a New Year's card. I sure hope that all of you had a grand time during the holidays. I was given Christmas and New Year's treats which were very nice. I'm praying to see all of you soon.

Love,

130128m-2
b7c

I am taking the liberty of copying this letter and sending it to you because nothing is said in the newspaper about whether or not any effort was made to make the letter available to you.

If you have a minute to write to me I wonder if you would tell me if this letter is genuine or is it a fake made up for propaganda purposes?

If it is a genuine letter, I certainly hope that by now you have heard from your son in a more direct way.

Sincerely,

Dan Mahony
Daniel L Mahony

Mr. [REDACTED]

Missouri

130128m-2
b7c

Miscour!

VIETNAM

April 24
1967

No 107

COURIER

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY · E O : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi D. R. V. — Tel 3841

★ PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG'S
MESSAGE TO THE SPRING
MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

PAGE 5

★ DEMONSTRATION OF 500,000
AMERICANS AGAINST THE
VIETNAM WAR

PAGE 5

59
100-14050

NORTH VIETNAM

New U.S. Escalation in Haiphong (April 20) Duly Punished: 5 Aircraft Downed, Many Others Hit

UP TO APRIL 20 : 1,767 PLANES DOWNED

SOUTH VIETNAM

- BIEN HOA (April 2): 1,000 G.I.'s Put Out Of Action
200 Armoured Vehicles, 34 Aircraft, 30 Cannons
Destroyed
- CAN THO (April 13): 400 Puppet Soldiers Killed

SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE'S BIG SUCCESSES, U.S. AND QUISLINGS' HEAVY SETBACKS

by Lieutenant-General VAN TIEN DUNG

(Excerpts)

1—UNREMITTINGLY SHATTERING U.S. STRATEGIC PLANS, THE SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE HAVE CEASELESSLY MAINTAINED AND PROMOTED THEIR INITIATIVE, STRENGTH AND WINNING POSITION, THEREBY AGGRAVATING U.S. LOSS OF INITIATIVE, WEAKNESSES AND SETBACKS

BY embarking on a limited war of aggression, the Americans wanted to build up U.S. force rapidly and uninterruptedly, use U.S. and puppet troops as strategic forces with the former as the mainstay, carry out their counter-offensive strategy with a view to checking the wave of offensive of the South Vietnam army and people, wiping out regular L.A.F. units, regaining the initiative, turning the military tide and changing defeat into victory.

After the emergency dispatch of G.I.s in the middle of 1965—when the "special warfare" strategy had proved a failure—followed by a continuous flow of reinforcements, the U.S. command launched the first dry season strategic 1965-1966 counter-offensive with 200,000 U.S. soldiers, 30,000 satellite troops and 500,000 Saigon

mercenaries. With such an important troop strength and great ambitions, they however sustained a bitter failure. In the momentum of their victory over the U.S. "special warfare" strategy, the South Vietnam army and people carried on their irresistible offensive, hitting hard at the G.I.s and bringing to nought the first U.S. strategic counter-offensive.

Significance and characteristics of the South Vietnam army and people's success and the enemy's failure:

— It was the first staggering blow dealt at the U.S. expeditionary forces which, over confident in their numerical superiority, big firepower and great mobility, showed great truculence.

The Americans were unable to achieve their five

strategic objectives, more particularly that aiming at "searching out the Vietcong to break their neck". To their utter surprise, instead of wiping out any single L.A.F. unit, they received blow after blow and lost whole companies, battalions and even task forces.

— U.S. setback and our success were both military and political, but essentially military. The capacity of the South Vietnam army and people of defeating them on the battlefield with military means had become a reality in the first trial of strength between the people's war and the U.S. limited war of aggression.

The fiasco of their first counter-offensive strategy had driven the U.S. and puppet troops into a tighter corner in terms of morale, effectiveness, structures and materials. Hence, at the beginning of the 1966 rainy season, the U.S.-puppet command was from the strategic point of view temporarily forced back into the defensive; while preparing for a new strategic counter-offensive plan, it replenished troops and stepped up its buildup which finally ran to 300,000 G.I.s, 40,000 satellite

and 500,000 puppet troops. But, giving the enemy no respite, the South Vietnam army and people successfully and relentlessly attacked them whatever the season and upset thoroughly their plans.

The remarkable successes of the South Vietnam army and people during this rainy season were unpleasant surprises for the U.S. and puppet troops:

— The rapid growth of the army and people in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces opened a new battlefield which upset the U.S. strategic battle array in the South Vietnam theatre and caused the U.S. command to hurriedly send troops there to cope with the new situation.

— Guerrilla warfare in the plains, from Quang Tri and Thua Thien to Central Trung Bo and Nam Bo, made new headway, expanding evenly in all areas.

— After the serious political crisis resulting from the massive dispatch of G.I.s and the failure of the first U.S. strategic counter-offensive, the urban movement flared up again, particularly

in the provinces of tactical zone. Development of the military field as well as in the political field, it strongly hit enemy bases, depots and leading bodies.

— The South Vietnam army and people won resounding victories on land and river communications (highways 13, 15, 1, 20, 4, the Long Tai River, the Dong Nai river...)

To face such a situation, the U.S. and puppet command had to scatter its troops more thinly than before; from Quang Tri and Thua Thien to Ca Mau, the enemy was threatened in all areas, continually lacking troops in spite of reinforcements.

Such a situation paved the way to a bigger and all-sided U.S. and puppet

(Continued page 2)

The article Fiasco of "Dev. traction" and "Pacification" operations published in our issue of April 17, 1967, was written by CUU LONG and broadcast over Gai Phong Radio in South Vietnam.

Editor

these forces and destroying their base (Tay Ninh, Tay D'rang). They put out of action an important part of enemy forces, the backbone of their tactical, combining large-scale action with guerrilla warfare to annihilate the enemy and defend the revolutionary base.

In looking at the situation, the South Vietnamese army and people have been frustrated and confused. They thought that the U.S. would be able to take the offensive, but in their strategic decision, on a tactical and on a political level, they are wrong. The South Vietnamese army and people have been frustrated and confused.

The U.S. has been frustrated and confused. They thought that the U.S. would be able to take the offensive, but in their strategic decision, on a tactical and on a political level, they are wrong. The U.S. has been frustrated and confused.

The South Vietnamese army and people have been frustrated and confused. They thought that the U.S. would be able to take the offensive, but in their strategic decision, on a tactical and on a political level, they are wrong. The South Vietnamese army and people have been frustrated and confused.

counter-attack from a losing position of passivity and weakness, in the position of the increasingly unfavorable position of forces. Though waiting to counter-attack, they are forced to take the offensive, though waiting to take the offensive, they have to act on the defensive. Their counter-offensive is marked by a passive character; elements of the defensive are on the increase in their counter-offensive strategy. In their general strategy, they try to counter-attack, but in their strategic decision, on a tactical and on a political level, they are wrong. The South Vietnamese army and people have been frustrated and confused.

Taking the war as a whole and militarily speaking, our initiative, our strength and winning position are our fundamental forces, the enemy's loss of the initiative weakness and setbacks are his fundamental crises. This is a factor that guarantees that the South Vietnamese army and people are able to frustrate all subsequent U.S. strategic plans, achieve ever bigger military successes, however great U.S. build-up may be.

The L.A.P. are ready to go into action

With a grim attitude of determination, in the offensive and counter-offensive of the people's war, the South Vietnamese army and people have concentrated all their forces, resolute to foil every dry-season counter-offensive plan as they defeated the U.S. puppet "digging in the defensive" plan in the rainy season. Nothing the initiative, L.A.P. units have intercepted and checked counter-offensives in every theatre, from Eastern Nambo to the High Plateaux of Tay Nguyen and the plains of Central Krong An, achieved resounding exploits such as at Ban Hing, Long Nguyen, Nhon Do, Xuan Son; they have forced the enemy out to fight as at Moi Me, Thung Giep, Tay Ninh, Tay D'rang, East Son Tinh, Highway 9... they have made deep thrusts into enemy lines, unrelentingly striking at cities, airbases, harbours, depots; they have extended guerrilla warfare in guerrilla belts, against land and river communications, constantly maintaining the enemy in the irremediable battle array of the people's war. The L.A.P. have skillfully opposed their assets and strong points to the weak points of the Amer-

ican forces and the South Vietnamese army and people have developed a strategy and tactics plan to quickly solve the U.S. "search and destroy" offensive — the guerrilla strategy — the guerrilla strategy — has not been attained. Meanwhile, the revolutionary forces in South Vietnam have become stronger than ever and the L.A.P. have particularly been a major program. The South and the three kinds of armed forces have grown up through the crucible of fire and acquired abundant combat experience; the regular, regional and guerrilla forces have increased in numbers and what is more important — in combativity. They have developed increasingly and have been forced to a high national day. In this battle, the three kinds of armed forces have been able to act in a more effective, more conscious guerrilla warfare with large unit action, and an-tilate operations in various theatres, with a view to maintaining and developing their initiative and resolute offensive.

While U.S. barbed wire has that their military situation has improved and that they

have been able to go on with the same means as in the past. Finally, the enemy situation is gradually in his hands, and artillery, the strong firepower cannot cause great damage with its own points and personnel. The U.S. has been frustrated and confused.

The U.S. has been frustrated and confused. They thought that the U.S. would be able to take the offensive, but in their strategic decision, on a tactical and on a political level, they are wrong. The U.S. has been frustrated and confused.

The enemy weak points are already the L.A.P. have been frustrated and confused. They thought that the U.S. would be able to take the offensive, but in their strategic decision, on a tactical and on a political level, they are wrong. The enemy weak points are already the L.A.P.

It is made to say that the quality of the A. S. is uncomparably superior to that of their opponents. On the battlefield, the number of combat troops is very important, but their quality is the decisive factor. Humanity has proved that the I. A. V. is fully able to guarantee the victory of our people with their high fighting capacity, to defeat his forces with small forces, with an unflinching fighting spirit and an expert use of revolutionary and scientific fighting methods, the I. A. V. have turned the enemy's "big efforts" into a "small force", his "strength" into "weakness". They have turned their own "small group strength" into a big one, increased their strength continually and maintaining both their combat and political activities.

• In 1968 alone, 1,000,000 currency tickets were put out of circulation (including 10,000 \$1.00 and 100,000 \$5.00 bills) and nearly 100,000 additional automobiles (including 17,413 full-ton trucks) were destroyed. The number of aircraft destroyed or damaged was 1,344; military vehicles (including 1,000 armoured cars) destroyed 1,344.

At a press conference held on April 14 last in Hanoi, members of the Fourth Investigation Commission of the National Frontal International Tribunal spoke about the crimes perpetrated by the American imperialists in their war of aggression in Vietnam. This followed visits and investigations conducted by the Commission in a number of areas in North Vietnam. We also heard excerpts from their speeches.

Central committee member of
the S.N.C.C., a revolutionary
organization of the negroes:

... "The horrendable
savage of crimes committed
by the U.S. in the I.R.V.
must radically point out
the barbarous commitment of
the United States to wage
war against the Vietnamese
people, particularly striking
at the social organizations of
their country. That the U.S.
now it is striking only at
military targets, is only
a hypocritical facade of words
behind which all manner of
criminal and genocidal acts
are committed, clearly shown
through the evidence and
experience of our travels,
the travels of others in the
I.R.V.

It is important to understand that L. H. Johnson knows that his war is against the Vietnamese people, for it is a world that is open to, and permeable to, illumination, that makes the earthly struggle for the unconditional effects of

years. Within the U.S., we—black people—represent that segment of the world which the U.S. commits criminal acts against daily. We know that if the United States is allowed to continue its aggression against the Vietnamese people in particular, and the world generally, that it will also continue spiraling towards more and more fascist repression of black people, consolidating itself around a kind of neo-nazism at the expense of strangling colonial peoples around the world. Already, we have seen in our neighborhoods of black America, troops and buildings bombed in the next step in America's war against black people, public housing and schools.

A review of the N.N.C.O

We know from experience that when *Cynodon dactylon* takes almost fixation, it's forcing its way along for

would be Nam Hung
Nationalist Government.
"I came to Vietnam
months ago, knowing that
Lyndon Johnson and he
not knowing either
he was in fact, sending
every village, about
rice-land and water
he could."

"The Negro people have the same energy and optimism of our own early life in America until this money business. I have no doubt that the ancient will come and liberate the most class I did believe it will be a representation of a truly free nation and a truly free people. Today we are still under the U.S. government. Therefore we will be able to build a world of nations where freedom does not mean slavery, where freedom does not mean domination and where nations are not over the world."

Abstract of the First Series
of Abstracts

(...) Now we must conclude without ambiguity and without any doubt that there is one of aggression by the United States, there can be no doubt about it.

To this extent of agreement

at killing, poisoning and other
mur. and that at the
happening of such was caused
and caused by Johnson.

Can all this be reconciled with the law of man in the late eighteenth century, the United States Charter, the Constitution of the United States, as well as the statutes of the Massachusetts General Court?

The path followed by this country is tonight in the American constitution and in the sense that to preserve the greatest republic in the world.

To discover the way to change the course and progress of human life, to discover the way to make it possible for mankind to progress under all circumstances, such is the great quest.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AT AUSTIN**

The Vind...
is not the...
where...

The Vietnamese people's decision is that of a people standing in the face of their struggle aimed to change life in face of death, even martyrdom by the aggressor; the Vietnamese people's decision is that which builds, for them and for us, a common humanity, in words for all.

Pentagonia chilensis

"I represent a people that have been aggressed against by the United States for years

We have been told
equivalents of the new
word by the Americans:
personnel being lowly
civil pilots, essentially

Continued on p. 11

**U.S. AGGRESSIVE WAR IN VIETNAM RUNS
COUNTER TO ALL INTERNATIONAL LAW**

The statement was immediately received by the Vietnamese people including farmers and other intellectuals. Lawyers the Xuan Sang and Phan Thanh Vinh have written to the Nhan Dan paper an article condemning the arrogant action of the American lawyers and expressing their views on the full text of the article.

It is true, when the U. S. troops
entered the country, they
found the people in a state of
panic. The people were
fleeing from the country, and
the troops were following them.
The people were in a state of
panic, and the troops were
following them. The people were
fleeing from the country, and
the troops were following them.

In the following year, a
several more cases were reported
in U.S. President Kennedy
it became the first indication
of possible long-term health
problems. The President's
health problems were not
discussed until 1961.

In August 1963, in the aftermath of the American public's reaction to massive dispatches of U.S. troops and war material to South Vietnam and war escalation against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a "Committee of American Lawyers for examination of the U.S. policy in Vietnam" was set up in New York with Robert Kennedy as its Honorary Chairman and William L. Standard as its Chairman. This Committee made public the following startling conclusions:

In late 1965, the Commission issued a brief petition asking amendments to the Memorandum and raising current demands to the U.S. government. This petition was widely distributed among American lawyers, intellectuals and peace militants and received nearly 3,000 signatures, according to the American press.

In January 1966, a letter

— In early 1968, a resident sent to the State Department for the periodical assessment viewed by the U.S. mission to Vietnam and other circumstances, including the quality and quantity of

— The Department
by the U.S. State
January 1951. The
British Foreign Office
January in the State
Union agreement in the
war. Johnson placed
the United States
in Vietnam. "The
"communist"
S.E.A. Treaty
"the U.S. State
the U.S. State

The statement was made
15, 1947, in the report
forwarded pursuant to the
American Law Institute's
task. It covers the
period ending 1946.

2. The following information was obtained from the interview of the above named individual:

The military presence
United States in Viet
violates the Geneva
1954

The United States is committed by the Atlantic Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the defense of Western Europe.

The University of
Michigan is a leading
institution in the
field of international
business education.
It offers a wide range
of programs and courses
designed to prepare
students for careers
in the global marketplace.

[illegible]

U.S. Air Raid On Populous And Industrial
Quarters Of Haiphong On April 20

NEW ESCALATION DULY RUNISHED:

5 U. S. Planes Downed, Many Others Hit



ON April 20, 1967, the
Yankees launched an
air raid on the popu-
lar areas industrial quarters
of Haiphong, the greatest port
of the D.R.V., but they were
only punished: 5 aircraft were
shot down and many others
injured.

After the raids on Thai
Ngon, Viet Tri and Hanoi,
the big industrial complexes
of Haiphong, the attack on
Haiphong on April 20, was
the most serious escalation since
U.S. aggression was against
Vietnam. This desperate action
of the American imperialists
against the peaceful people of
Haiphong is the direct consequence
of their aim to expand their
imperialist domination in the
South East Asia. The American
imperialists are determined to
bring about the complete
destruction of the industrial
complexes of Haiphong and
to bring about the complete
destruction of the city of
Haiphong. The American
imperialists are determined to
bring about the complete
destruction of the industrial
complexes of Haiphong and
to bring about the complete
destruction of the city of
Haiphong.

They A.A. battles
and shot down many
of our planes.

CONFIDENTIAL

Big rearing enjoys special
good because it is the main

As a result of the above, the Government of the United States has decided to take the following action:

[illegible]

REC'D - 1425

[illegible]

Hundreds of American Youths Burn Their Draft-cards

in the morning, despite the rain, the demonstrators met at Central Park and marched past the United Nations headquarters, past the police station, Father Divine's home and the civil rights government and many hundreds of anti-war organizations. Many slogans were not far apart as "Chicken out you little bastards."

...Koblen, communist
believers, peace fighters,
white and negro congressmen,
coming from such cities as
Cleveland, Detroit, Colum-
bia, and Indiana from
Arizona, South Dakota, etc.

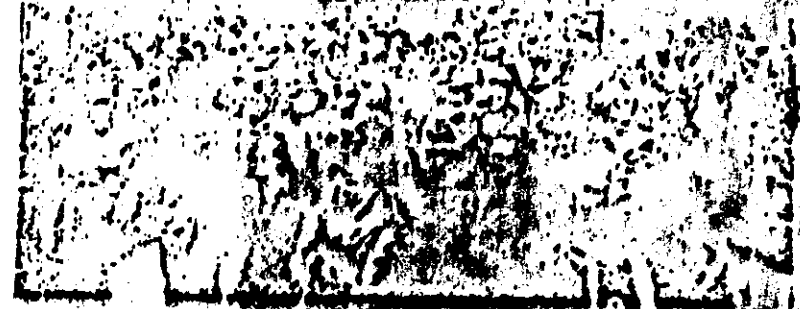
Among the demonstrators
were many mothers with
their babies and a 6-member
family from Ohio. To
represent the demonstration,
the American authorities
mobilized 1500 policemen
and several tanks. Early

...Rush, McNamara, was cri-
minals".

Many demonstrators held
the South Vietnam N.F.L.
flag and carried big portraits
of President Ho Chi Minh.

Before leaving the Central
Park, nearly 100 youths burnt
their draft-cards amidst loud
applause from the crowd.

When the demonstrators
arrived in front of the U.N.
headquarters, Dr. Martin



In Support of the American People's Struggle Against the Vietnam War

DEMONSTRATIONS OF PEOPLES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

JAPAN

The "Vietnam Peace Com-
mittee" in Japan held a big
meeting in the Japanese Parliament
to discuss the Vietnam War and
the situation in Vietnam.

At the meeting, Mr. Taro
Kobuchi, a well-known Japanese
parliamentary leader, declared
"Our conviction is that we
must reject the war and demand
the end of U.S. military aid to
North Vietnam, the withdrawal
of U.S. troops from Vietnam.
We strongly condemn the
use of Japan and Germany in
the Vietnam war."

CANADA

A delegation of Quebec
people met in the city of

demonstration in New York
under the slogan, "Vietnam
for Vietnamese". - And the
collection of Canada in the
war, in many other cities
demonstrated against the
war in Vietnam and took
place in Toronto and Mon-
real. The demonstrators
marched past the American
consulate in support of the
American people's struggle
for an end to the U.S. war in
Vietnam.

BRASIL

Over 100 people demon-
strated in Rio de Janeiro
against the U.S. war of
aggression in Vietnam.

ITALY

Hundreds of youth in
Rome demonstrated against

the U.S. war in Vietnam.
Another meeting was held in
a locality near Palermo where
warships of the 7th Fleet
were lying at anchor. A flag
and letters were burnt.

FRANCE

In Paris a demonstration
took place in which slogans
opposing the U.S. war in
Vietnam were chanted.

GREAT BRITAIN

American residents in Lon-
don held a demonstration in
which they carried in front
of the American embassy a
coffin covered with an Ameri-
can flag as a protest against
the U.S. war in Vietnam.

NETHERLANDS

The peace fighters partici-
pated in a demonstration in
Amsterdam, where they
marched through the city
carrying banners and
slogans. The demonstrators
demanded the U.S. war of
aggression against Vietnam
be stopped. The demon-
stration in the city of
Amsterdam was held in
support of the American
people's struggle for an end
to the U.S. war in Vietnam.
The demonstrators carried
banners and slogans in
support of the American
people's struggle for an end
to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

The demonstration took
place at the Museum Square in
Amsterdam and passed a
demonstration demanding an end to the
bombing of North Vietnam.
The demonstrators carried
banners and slogans in
support of the American
people's struggle for an end
to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

ARMY DEMONSTRATIONS

The International Council
of American-Soviet Friendship
and the Association of Soviet
Youth held a demonstration in
Moscow to demand the U.S.
war in Vietnam be stopped.
The demonstration was held
in the city of Moscow and
the demonstrators carried
banners and slogans in
support of the American
people's struggle for an end
to the U.S. war in Vietnam.
The demonstrators carried
banners and slogans in
support of the American
people's struggle for an end
to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

11-30-1965

ON THE OCCASION OF THE WEEK OF SOLIDARITY
WITH THE LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES (Apr. 19-25)

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN THE FRONT LINE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

On April 19, this year, the people in many countries in the world opened the week of solidarity with real support for the Latin American peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The week is of great significance as it is headed off the anniversary of the Cuban beach victory.

The years ago, on April 19, the Cuban people smashed the military advantage of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys by a wonderful counter-offensive led by the Cuban people. The historic Cuban victory is one of the most brilliant military exploits in the world. Cuba, at the same time, a famous victory of the national liberation movement, especially the movement against U.S. imperialism in the Western Hemisphere. With this outstanding victory, the Cuban people, democratic and independent, have shown the world to the fact that a small nation living next door to the U.S. imperialism, not only united and led by a Marxist-Leninist political party and government with a correct revolutionary line, but also has the capability to win the world's support and solidarity.

victory but only has defeated the Cuban revolution and also has strongly stimulated the struggle for national liberation in Latin America to surge up in a new battle.

Within a short period since the Cuban beach victory, many changes have taken place in Latin America and have stirred up mankind. The free island of Cuba is American continent to advance powerfully on the road of socialist construction and has made much more progress in the development of economy, culture and education and in the consolidation of national defense. In Latin America, the flames of armed struggle in Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia... are leading up while the struggle of the workers in Brazil is mounting. Despite all measures taken by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to suppress, persecute, split and undermine the movement, the Latin American people never part from their fighting banner. The Venezuelan liberation armed forces have many forms of activities. Despite repeated attacks by the enemy, the liberation zone of the Colombian people's army is maintaining its growth. The Guatemalan patriotic forces have played themselves to win a powerful armed struggle till complete victory, there the people's army is fighting.

of the powerful growth of the armed struggle, the Peruvian guerrilla forces have set up a supreme joint command to lead the movement all over the country. Early this year, together with the political struggle, the armed struggle of Bolivia has developed so strongly that the reactionary administration must proclaim "state of emergency" throughout the country.

Standing in the front line against the U.S. in Southeast Asia, the people and armed forces of our country are resolutely inspired at the news that every patriotic action in Latin America is linked with proletarian internationalism. The movement of "protestation for the sake of fighting Vietnam", of the Cuban people, the "Xuyun Van Tru" operation of the Vietnamese guerrillas, the anti-imperialist demonstrations of the Uruguayan people holding the flags of the D.R.V. and the South Vietnam N.F.L. and the slogans urging the U.S. to quit Vietnam at a time when Johnson and his vassals were holding the Punta Del Este conference, all these activities deeply move our army and people as a whole.

Welcoming the week of solidarity with Latin America, we will strengthen our struggle at the U.S. aggression, the aggressive blockade, forced many new kinds of arms, regarding this as a warm welcome to the struggle of our brilliant brothers in Latin

MANOIRPINE

THE D.R.V. PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT CONDEMN THE ISRAELI AUTHORITIES' ATTACK ON SYRIA

On April 9, 1968, the Israeli reactionary authorities, lackeys of the U.S. imperialism, got arrogant and took to carry out repeated attacks on the Syrian territory. This Israeli aggressive act of the Israeli reactionaries was fully exposed by the Syrian army and people: 3 aircrafts were shot down, 2 tanks destroyed, more than 70 Israeli soldiers killed and hundreds of others wounded, and a large number of Syrian people killed.

In "retribution" for the Israeli April 9 Israeli reactionary authorities, the Syrian army and people exploded two Israeli warships in the Mediterranean Sea, killing many Israeli soldiers and sailors.

As everybody knows, the Israeli reactionary authorities -- a tool for oppression of the U.S. imperialism in the Middle East -- have been the past years frantically committed international agents supporting Arab countries to an attempt to suppress the Arab national movement for independence. Particularly since January 1967, they have severely crushed many progressive military attacks on the Syrian territory, threatened the sovereignty of the Syrian people and oppressed its civilian population.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam indignantly condemn these heinous provocative acts of the Israeli reactionary authorities and demand that they stop at once these acts. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fully support the just struggle of the people and Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their Fatherland and are convinced that the Syrian Arab people will certainly win glorious victories.

Statement of the D.R.V. Government
Hanoi, April 12, 1968

64
156-14050

CONFIDENTIAL

The following are a few figures concerning the results secured in the Russian and educational fields:

Medicine:
In 1966 there were 47 hospitals throughout Vietnam. In both North Vietnam had more than two (or hospitals with 100 or more beds).

The National **Quarterly** **Journal of** **Public** **Health**

in 1940? There was a
for the poor people
in 1940? There was a
for the poor people
and in 1940? There was a
for the poor people

Despite any conditions
on my part of agreement
to sell, they are now
claiming that his pro-
vision was not made
at all by the state and
that the land is now
in the hands of the
state and is not to be
sold.

American expanded war res-
tation to North Vietnam.

Education.

With the 1966-67 school year the number of facilities and institutions in the I.R.V. has been brought from 27 to 33, and the number of students from 33,363 to 46,427 in comparison with the previous year.

In general education, the current school-year witnessed the admission of 2,500,000 pupils into primary schools, 810,000 into elementary schools and over 100,000 into secondary schools. On the average 10 out of 100 pupils attend general education classes. In countries

mentary general education there were 1,200,000 pupils in 1956 from primary to secondary classes. Unlike bitter fighting criminals some villages in Thanh Hoa province have put forth the motto: "We attend classes even under the bombing". Cam Binh village (Cam Xuyen district, Ha Tinh province) keeps preparing general education, 90 percent of the population (1,200) go to school. There are 13 kindergartens, 8 pre-school establishments, 15 primary and 6 secondary schools, and 30 farms for people and women supplementary education.

Of late President Ho Chi Minh commended the outstanding pupils and 700 teachers for their achievements in the 1963-1964 school year.

These were pupils noted for their behaviour, study, physical culture, and productive labour. As for the teachers they had been awarded the title of elite workers, distinguished themselves by their professional experience and enjoyed the approval of most of their colleagues in their own provinces or towns.

LIGHT INDUSTRY 1967
FIRST QUARTER PLAN
OVER-FULFILLED

Light industry enterprises have topped the market by their 1967 first quarter plan on different items of importance. Many reached more or less than one-third of their annual plan.

In the textile industry, cotton-technical making etc.

penalty the target. With regard to other goods such as underwear, cotton blankets, towels, sewing thread, the plan was fulfilled from 50 to 100 percent.

In the semi-manufacturing industry, too, alcoholic drinks were up, hitting quarterly the quarterly target by at least 7 per cent. In particular, rum and all beverages for as much as 105.7 per cent.

In the making of such composites as plaster, brick, concrete and cement, the furnace heat, which is used, is lost. The increase generated by the treatment of the waste from 2.5 to 3.5 per cent.

100-443887-100

FOR THE AMERICAN PRISONERS' FAMILIES

TO: MR. FRANK GAUMER
WOODS

Rural Free Delivery
 Boston City, Mass.
 U.S.A.

44-38861-100

[illegible]

VA HQ



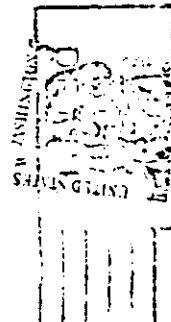
She looking down to her production next to him. He
 then under the circumstances.

AIR

MISSOURI

PO 12812-1

622



0000000000

While we were in Vietnam, the author's
intrusted us with the enclosed letter to be delivered to
you. I do so with all my heart, mindful of the suffer-
ings being undergone by so many families both here and
in Vietnam.

With loving regards to yourself and your
family, and praying God for an early peace, and
the safe return of your loved ones -

Sincerely,

(R) Daniel Keenan

93

AIR MAIL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Airmail

AIR SERVICE

Special Delivery

NO. 322425
MAIL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr.

[REDACTED]

AIR MAIL
Special Delivery



Miss

*100 return
622*

94

c/o Liberation
Room 1025
5 Beekman
New York, NY

B012712-
67c

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

I am enclosing a letter from [REDACTED] by given me/the North Vietnamese government while I was in Hanoi in mid-October. I'm sorry for the long delay in delivering it but as you might know I was deeply involved in the release of the three US sergeants from the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

I did not meet [REDACTED] in the prison camp, but I've met several of the pilots held there. I have not read his letter to you, of course, but my impression is that the men are treated well and someday will be home.

If you have any questions to ask me, or possible messages you would like sent on to [REDACTED] I might be able to help and I certainly would be happy to discuss the situation with you. In recent months I've been involved in talks with the North Vietnamese about releasing some of the pilots, and occasionally there has been some sign of interest. But the recent increased bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong probably ended any chance of this in the near future.

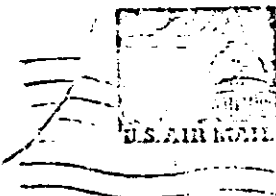
I hope for an immediate end to this war.

Best wishes,

Tom Hayden
Tom Hayden'

Room 1025

5 Beekman St.
NYC, NY



[REDACTED]

B012712-
67c

Missouri

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

September 21, 1970

Date

1

[REDACTED] Kansas, was interviewed at her residence at which time she advised as follows:

She is the wife of [REDACTED] a prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

She related that the Department of Defense confirmed his prisoner status in August, 1969.

Mrs. [REDACTED] related that in March, 1970, she read an article in one of the Kansas City newspapers concerning the Committee of Liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). She stated this article indicated that COLIFAM could put prisoner's of war in contact with their families, via mail.

She stated she wrote to CORA WEISS, the individual listed in the aforementioned newspaper article in an effort to determine whether or not COLIFAM could effect contact between her and her husband.

She went on to say that in April, 1970, she received word from BARBARA WEBSTER, who advised her she had cabled North Vietnam and received a return cable saying that her husband, was in fact, a prisoner of war. WEBSTER indicated she was expecting a letter from him in the near future and that this would be forwarded to Mrs. [REDACTED]

Mrs. [REDACTED] related that on May 16, 1970, she received two letters from her husband through COLIFAM. She went on to say she has since received two additional letters in June, 1970, through this organization.

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
OCT 1 1970
FBI - KANSAS
1-239-379803
Pow/Mia EO 12812

FOI 2812-2
b2c

On 9/16/70 at [REDACTED] Kansas File # KC 100-14050

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/21/70

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201-1-11-62

Mrs. [REDACTED] went on to say that the letters were not accompanied by any literature from the organization nor did the organization make any requests of her.

She did say, however, that there was a cover letter in both instances with her letters advising that the enclosed letters had been received from [REDACTED] and it was a pleasure for COLIFAM to forward them to her. This cover letter was from BARBARA WEBSTER.

Mrs. [REDACTED] related she has sent letters to COLIFAM to forward same to her husband. She stated that one letter a month since June, 1970, has been forwarded by her to COLIFAM for delivery. She stated she has neither sent nor received any packages through this organization.

Mrs. [REDACTED] related the only other individual who she knows who has had contact with this organization is [REDACTED] who resides in [REDACTED]. She related [REDACTED] husband is also a prisoner of war [REDACTED] has been contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She said that [REDACTED] refused to tell the FBI anything.

201-1-11-62

Mrs. [REDACTED] concluded by stating she would not testify as to any of the above in the future because she feels it would jeopardize her potential for future contacts with her husband. She furnished the above information under those circumstances and stated she is aware of the identities of some of the individuals involved in COLIFAM and "does not believe in what they stand for" however, they have accomplished a means of contact between her and her husband and she does not want to jeopardize future contacts in any way whatsoever.

Mrs. [REDACTED] did say, however, that if COLIFAM made any requests from her, she would contact the FBI and furnish them this information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOI 12812-670
Date 10/26/70

1

72393 4803
Pow/Mia EO 12812

Mrs. [REDACTED]
advised that she was being interviewed at the direction
of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General.

She stated that her husband, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is currently a prisoner of war in North Vietnam,
having been shot down April 22, 1966. She stated that
she first recieved a letter from him in February, 1967,
through regular channels, at which time he told her he
was a prisoner of war. She stated that she received about
two letters each year through regular channels, and last
year received about four letters through regular channels..

She stated that she first received a letter which
was a form letter from the Committee of Liaison, 365 West
42nd Street, New York, New York, and she believed the first
letter she received from this committee was about one year
ago. She stated that this year she has received about six
letters from her husband, which came through this committee.
She advised that always enclosed with her letters is some
type of literature concerning North Vietnam, and she has
kept all of her letters which she will make available in
the event it becomes necessary.

She stated that she has never been contacted per-
sonally by anyone in this committee, and she stated that
she has never acknowledged them or sent anything through
this committee. She stated that on May 4, 1970, she received
a letter from this committee, which enclosed a letter from
her husband. In the letter Reverend RICHARD FERNANDEZ
stated that on April 20, 1970, he had returned from a
three week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. On June 14, 1970,
she received another letter which also enclosed a letter
from her husband, and this letter was signed by BARBARA

FOI 12812-670

On 10/16/70 [REDACTED] Kansas File # KC 100-14050
by SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 10/21/70

KC 100-14050

2

WEBSTER. She stated they were enclosing a letter from North Vietnam from her husband and that it, along with 142 others, were brought to the country by JEAN PALOMBOM, NANCY RUBIN, and JUDY CLAVER, who spent two weeks in North Vietnam.

20 12862-67c
Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that she did not know of any other prisoner of war families in this area who had been approached or contacted by this committee.

Mrs. [REDACTED] advised she has never contacted this committee in any manner and she does not like to have to write her husband through this group and she would be willing to cooperate at a later date if her testimony was needed, if by doing so it would not cause any problems to her husband.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/27/70

7-23-93 4803
POW/MIA EO 12812

Mrs. [REDACTED] Missouri, was interviewed at the [REDACTED] (UMC), concerning the Committee of the Liaisons with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that her husband, [REDACTED] United States Air Force was shot down in January, 1967, while serving in Vietnam. Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that from October, 1966 to June, 1969, she lived at [REDACTED] Missouri, and in June, 1969, moved to [REDACTED] Missouri. On March 11, 1970, she received her first contact with the Committee of the Liaisons, when she received a mimeographed sheet advising her that her husband was alive and would be writing her a letter. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that this contact was in the form of a registered or certified letter mailed to [REDACTED] Missouri. She stated she does not know why this address was used since neither she nor her husband have ever lived at that address. Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that she has received six letters from her husband as follows:

<u>Date of Letter</u>	<u>Date of Receipt</u>
December, 1969	April, 1970
January, 1970	May, 1970
March, 1970	June, 1970
April 19, 1970	July, 1970
June 21, 1967 (to parents)	September, 1970
July, 1970	September, 1970

10/16/70

Missouri

KC 100-14050

On _____ at _____

File # _____

SA [REDACTED]

10/22/70

by _____

Date dictated _____

601-11-62
[redacted] advised the last two letters were received at the same time, one for her and one for her mother-in-law, [redacted] Missouri. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has furnished all of these letters and all the information regarding these letters to the United States Air Force at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas.

601-25-67
[redacted] advised that in each letter there is a note saying, "We're happy to say that blank has brought back some letters". She said that the person who brought back the letters was identified in each letter and that a small portion of "propaganda" concerning the Vietnam War was in each letter. She advised that she is only allowed to write and receive one letter per month and all of her contacts to date have been through the mail with no personal contact whatsoever. Mrs. [redacted] stated that her husband still uses [redacted] when addressing his letters to her, however, she has advised the Committee of the Liaisons of her correct address and they route these to her at her present address. She stated the Committee of the Liaisons has been very cordial to date and has not harassed her in any way.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that [redacted] Kansas, has also received some letters in the same manner as described above through the Committee of the Liaisons and stated that possibly Mrs. [redacted] Missouri, may have received some letters, however, Mrs. [redacted] has not heard that Mrs. [redacted] has received letters to date and does not want to inquire because this would probably upset Mrs. [redacted]

601-11-67
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she would be willing to testify if absolutely necessary, however, she would prefer not to testify in any matter concerning the Committee of the Liaisons if it could possibly be avoided.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/16/70

1

Missouri, was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]. The Agent immediately identified himself and advised Mrs. [REDACTED] that a discreet investigation was being conducted regarding the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) at the request of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated her son, [REDACTED] is currently a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. She stated that her son was a pilot shot down over North Vietnam almost four years ago. She advised that for approximately two years she only knew that he was missing in action, however, during August, 1969 three U. S. prisoners of war came out of North Vietnam, at which time they advised authorities that he was also a prisoner of war being held by the North Vietnamese. She stated that they had not received any communications from him from the time he was reported missing in action until April, 1970. At this time they received a letter from him which was forwarded to her at the Pleasant Hill address from the COLIFAM organization in New York City. She stated that this letter was written Christmas, 1969 and a card was with it stamped "Hanoi". She stated there was no doubt the letter was from him and was definitely in his handwriting, the handwriting appeared firm and he stated he was in good health.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated she has received no other communications from her son. She stated she received a subsequent communication from COLIFAM stating that donations were permissible. She wrote at this time, sending \$2 or \$3, and asked them exactly "what their intent was." She stated that she received a letter back from them which stated that their organization was just a "go-between" between the prisoners of war in North Vietnam and their families in the United States.

On 11/12/70 at [REDACTED] Missouri File # KC 100-14050
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 11/13/70

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80/28/2-7
b7c

Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that she is not certain of the name of the senders of the first two letters. She stated she does remember the name CORA WEISS being connected with the COLIFAM organization. She also stated that on November 1, 1970, she and her husband, [REDACTED] received another letter from this organization again explaining how letters should be sent to the prisoners of war. This letter enclosed six-line forms on which the letters may be written. Also enclosed were two pamphlets telling how conditions were for the prisoners of war in North Vietnam. These pamphlets were entitled "They were Tortured" and "Prisoners of War in North Vietnam."

Mrs. [REDACTED] furnished the copies of this letter and its enclosures to SA [REDACTED] in order that Xerox copies could be made (see attached). She requested that the originals be returned to her and she would keep them in her possession and would make them available if they became pertinent in this matter. She stated that she would do everything in order to assist the FBI in its investigation and also everything she could to assist in having her son returned to the United States.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated she has received no personal contact from any individuals connected with the COLIFAM organization, no unusual incidents have happened since her son has been a prisoner of war. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that she does not trust the COLIFAM organization. She advised that she does not trust this organization because in her opinion it follows the communist line. She stated that she does not know if she would be able to testify in this matter, however, would make that decision in the event she was requested to do so. She again stated she and her family are 100 percent Americans and would do everything possible to help the United States Government.

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON**with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam**

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036 212 (549 4473)

October 30, 1970

(212) 765-1490

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:

Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurman
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing mail.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec. We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by me. Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis POW's. That is, until the two conditions are met, setting a fixed date for

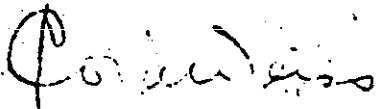
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the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours



Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.

GỬI (Addressee)HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LĨNH (Service number): _____

NƠI VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIAM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẮT TẠI
NƯỚC VIỆT - NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA
VIA MOSCOW, USSR *(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)*

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

NGƯỜI GỬI (Addressor)HỌ TÊN (Name in full):
_____ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

NGÀY VIẾT (Dated).....

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (*Write legibly and only on the lines*).
2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (*Write only about health and family*).
3. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (*Letters from families should also conform to this proforma*).

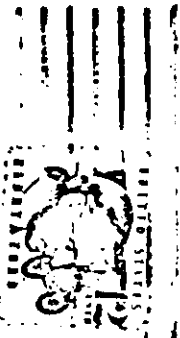
1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (*Write legibly and only on the lines*).
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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Mr. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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PRISONERS FROM HANOI

WERE THEY TORTURED?

JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival, to be published this year by Pacific Books.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to "blow the whistle" on North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions not only about North Vietnam's handling of its captives but also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department's explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hegdahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon's Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hegdahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. "In general," he stated, "my treatment was good." When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, "It's all part of a plan." The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon's motives, the details given by Frishman and Hegdahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of "torture." The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinately hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the

treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counterspy. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hegdahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Frishman and Hegdahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protests which followed Stratton's "confession," North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing any scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hegdahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city's main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity. "It's hard enough just being in solitary confinement," Frishman said, "but when you're wounded like John it's harder." Frishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hegdahl:

(1) None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment. Navy

Lieut. David P. Matheny, who was I in February 1968, said that he was beaten on one occasion but only after he had struck a guard. The other pilots, both in the limited public statements they have made and in private discussions with government officials, have uniformly described their treatment as decent. Air Force Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, said that he was obliged to participate in formal interrogation several times, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogator that a question involved classified matter, the interrogator dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hegdahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had gone through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hegdahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam, Hegdahl was captured in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. *Camberra* while it was maneuvering to evade shelling from the North Vietnamese shore. He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was only 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Low, who had shared a room with Hegdahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hegdahl was in a distressed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hegdahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam's prisons.

(4) The Pentagon's previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane, despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See *The Nation*, April 1, 1968.) No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. An even more serious breach of the spirit of North Vietnam's releases occurred in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to teach other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about \$300,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, and the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969. Rennie Davis

thinks that, by engaging Frishman and Hegdahl to make their statement, the Pentagon has discouraged similar gestures by Hanoi in the future.

There are, of course, grounds for criticizing the treatment of American prisoners. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of even the total number of Americans it holds, insisting that this is a state secret which it wishes to retain for bargaining purposes in future negotiations. Partly to keep the number of captive pilots secret, North Vietnam refuses to allow many to write to their relatives. At least 388 and perhaps as many as 800 prisoners are held in North Vietnam. Fewer than 100 have been allowed to write home, and those 100 have written a total of only 600 letters. Also, perhaps, to keep the number secret, many prisoners are held in solitary confinement. This treatment is a clear violation of the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War (which North Vietnam signed in 1957) and it has had a demoralizing effect on many of the pilots. But until Frishman and Hegdahl spoke, that was all.

However, because the first six pilots who were released had all been in prison for less than eight months, because the prisoners whom Hanoi displayed to reporters tended to be the same ones again and again, and because many of the prisoners have yet to be identified, some U.S. officials devised the "Two Groups" theory. They surmised that North Vietnam treated some prisoners well, so that they would tell the world that the prisons were humane, and so that they could be sent home in good shape when the occasion suited, but that another group was kept in the background and treated badly. The release of Hegdahl after twenty-eight months, and of Frishman after twenty-one months, disrupted this theory, particularly when the two prisoners claimed mistreatment.

Shortly after the Frishman-Hegdahl press conference, some officials at the CIA expanded upon the "Two Groups" idea to suggest that the prisoners may be kept in three separate places. According to this theory, one camp holds those prisoners who cooperate, another those who are unusually difficult, and the third those who are neither cooperative nor difficult. This might explain the difference in treatment reported by the various pilots who have returned, but it poses another question: why would North Vietnam release prisoners who had been tortured?

Another explanation of the difference in treatment was offered by Frishman himself. He said that what he called "torture" may be the doings of jailers who act without the knowledge of North Vietnam's leaders. Frishman stated, as an example, that his conditions improved whenever a North Vietnamese general visited the camp.

North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners and its method of choosing those it releases may be puzzling, but the behavior of the United States toward those who have been freed is at least as mysterious. After ordering all the released pilots to say nothing, the Pentagon has allowed two of them to tell melodramatic stories, while demanding continuing silence of the others. Before the accounts by Frishman and Hegdahl can be accepted, the other freed prisoners must be allowed to tell their stories.

Reprinted from the CENTER REPORT Oct. 1970

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Jon M. Van Dyke:

PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

(ED. NOTE: The following excerpts are drawn from a paper which Visiting Fellow Jon M. Van Dyke presented for discussion at a recent Center roundtable.)

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who unrelentingly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerrilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadre a program that operates with total dis-

regard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor that has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps is understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in any previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has now been in Hanoi over six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fighting in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war in Asia were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven per cent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, and a shockingly high percentage of the Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment of prisoners during the Korean war was, at best, primitive. And the handling of captives by the United States and the Saigon government is in many respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be analyzed. The most serious charges lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a year ago. These charges are serious indeed, but the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements at face value. The other seven pilots who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally pre-

sented to the press. In fact, they had all been told that it would not be beneficial to their military careers to say anything that would interfere with the government's attempts to put pressure on North Vietnam.

ABC News was finally able to persuade another of the freed pilots to speak last month and he gave quite a different picture of North Vietnam's prison camps. Air Force Captain Joe V. Carpenter said that he had been pushed around a bit when first captured, and was kept separate from the other prisoners, but that he had not suffered in any significant fashion. Physical conditions were not too bad, and he was able to make friends with the North Vietnamese who lived in the neighborhood of his cell.

The complaints lodged against the treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam mostly concern the extremely austere lodging and food. Many Viet Cong units are constantly on the run, so that until a prisoner can be taken to a secure area, the prisoner must also be constantly moving. Even in a secure area, the prisoner—like everyone else who lives in the area—must always be on guard for American bombing attacks.

Considering these difficulties, the treatment given to prisoners by the Viet Cong is probably as good as could ever be provided by a revolutionary army. Many of the Americans who have spent time in Viet Cong prisons during the last two years have, in fact, commended the enemy for the treatment received.

In November, 1969, three young GI's who had been prisoners for periods ranging from eight months to two years were released by the V.C. After they were transported to an Air Force Base in Japan, they were displayed to the press for fifteen minutes and proceeded to praise the Viet Cong for their treatment. Private Coy R. Tinsley of Cleveland, Tennessee, said, "I'd have to think twice before I'd fight them again after what they did for me. I was wounded. They took real good care of me."

The Army reacted typically to these stories of Viet Cong kindness. High officials decreed in January, 1970, that all soldiers subsequently



Jon M. Van Dyke, a Center Visiting Fellow, was, until recently, assistant professor of law at the Catholic University in Washington, D.C. With four other law professors, he prepared a brief supporting Massachusetts' statute attacking the constitutionality of the Vietnam war. It was filed with the Supreme Court in August.

released from enemy prisons would be kept from the press until they had undergone extensive debriefings both in Vietnam and the United States and had gone through a "readjustment" period. The U.P.I. quoted informed military sources as saying that exceptions may be made if the former prisoner is found in his early debriefings to be hostile toward his captors.

The spotlight must be focused on U.S.—Saigon treatment in order to gain perspective on the relative merits of North Vietnam's handling of prisoners.

There are six formal P.O.W. camps run by the Saigon government, with the assistance of U.S. advisors, containing some 33,000 men. These camps are subjected to scheduled and unscheduled inspection by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and they do conform to the Convention's requirements. Many of the Viet Cong who were captured never, however, make it to these formal camps.

There have been a number of trials during the past year of American G.I.s accused of killing Viet Cong prisoners. Despite uncontradicted eye-witness testimony, all of the accused have been acquitted or given extremely lenient penalties. These acquittals must be based on the knowledge of the officers on the court-martial panels that killing of prisoners take place among U.S.

forces in South Vietnam all the time, and the media has confirmed that this is true. Television crewmen have frequently taken film of interrogators torturing suspects, and newsmen have photographed captives being pushed out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives are deemed not to qualify for formal P.O.W. status by the overly-strict standards used by the United States and the Saigon governments, and they wind up in miserable South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Committee of the Red Cross visited one of these civilian prisons earlier this year—at Con Son Island, with its famous "tiger cages"—they found a group of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were mistreated in the following respects: they were never allowed out of their cells, they were strapped in irons every night from five in the evening to six in the morning, they were permitted to wash only twice a week, they were not given enough fresh food or water, and they were only rarely given fresh clothes.

Subsequently Dr. Marjorie Nelson told the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had regularly treated the victims of beatings and torture inflicted in a South Vietnamese interrogation center that had an American adviser. She said prisoners came to her after "being tortured by electricity with wires attached to ears, nipples and genitalia; being forced to drink concoctions containing powdered lime and other noxious substances; and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down from the rafters for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such atrocities without much apparent concern, while at the same time condemning North Vietnam for its relatively tolerable prisoner treatment.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/19/70

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Mrs. [REDACTED] Kansas, was advised that this investigation was being conducted at the direction of the Department of Justice.

Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that she has never heard from her husband since he was reported missing over Laos and she has no knowledge of his being a prisoner of war. She stated she has never been contacted by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), and she knows nothing about this organization. She stated the only person she knows in this area who is the family of a prisoner of war is Mrs. [REDACTED] Kansas.

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2012812-67c

On 11/16/70 [REDACTED] Kansas File # EC 100-14080

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 11/16/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/70

1

Mrs. [REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]. The Agent immediately identified himself and advised Mrs. [REDACTED] that a discreet investigation was being conducted regarding the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) at the request of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that her son is [REDACTED] who is currently a prisoner of war of the North Vietnamese. She said, however, she is not the next of kin according to military records as his wife, [REDACTED] Oklahoma, is listed as next of kin.

Mrs. [REDACTED] advised she maintains close contact with her daughter-in-law [REDACTED] and has received the following information from her:

[REDACTED] has received five letters from [REDACTED]. All of them have been sent to her by the COLIFAM organization. She recalled [REDACTED] received two letters approximately April 1970, one letter in June 1970, one letter early in November 1970 and one card just prior to Thanksgiving Day 1970. She further advised that [REDACTED] has received communications from the COLIFAM organization in regard to the letters furnished to her from her husband.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated to her knowledge [REDACTED] was contacted by the COLIFAM organization and she herself has no information regarding the details of this contact. She stated in her opinion [REDACTED] would be most cooperative in any inquiry into this matter, however, neither she nor her daughter-in-law would want to do anything which might jeopardize the line of communication which has been opened to them from [REDACTED].

11/30/70

Kansas

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File # KC 100-14050

SA [REDACTED]

Date dictated 12/7/70

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ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG

Date 12/14/70

1

Mrs. [REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]. The Agent immediately identified himself and advised Mrs. [REDACTED] that a discreet investigation was being conducted regarding the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) at the request of J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that she is the mother of [REDACTED], who currently is a prisoner of war of the North Vietnamese. She stated that her son has a wife living in Charleston, South Carolina, who is listed as the next of kin according to military records. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that she does not contact her son directly, however, she writes to him through her daughter-in-law and to date she has only received one letter from him and that was forwarded to her from her daughter-in-law.

Mrs. [REDACTED] stated she has not been contacted nor does she know anything about the COLIFAM organization. She further stated that she and her daughter-in-law want to do everything possible to help this country and assist in the return of her son to the United States, however, neither of them wish to do anything that might cause hardship to come to him or break down the line of communication they have from him. Mrs. [REDACTED] believes that her daughter-in-law has only contacted her son through the regular channels set forth by the U. S. military establishment.

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Pow/Mia E012812

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

On 12/7/70 at [REDACTED] Kansas File # KC 100-14050
by SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Date dictated 12/9/70

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/31/70

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-4101) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - MISC
REGISTRATION ACT
(OO: NY)

Re Knoxville letters to Bureau with copies to New York dated 11/3; 4; 10; 13; 17; 20/70 and 12/4/70.

In referenced letter information set forth of interviews conducted with relatives of prisoners of war and of persons missing in action in North Vietnam.

Since all leads have been covered in this case no further action is being taken.

If any information is received re captioned matter the Bureau and interested offices will be notified.

100-4101-4803 [REDACTED] 6012812-~
Pow/Mia 6012812-~
b7c

CC9dD
② - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
1 - Knoxville
[REDACTED] 6012812-~
b7c

(5)

REC-1

EX-113

JAN 5 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FORWARDED
67c

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR001 NY CODE

1230AM URGENT 12-27-70 RPM

TO DIRECTOR (100-457899) POW/MIA E.O. 12812

ATT DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SEATTLE

FORWARDED
67c

FROM NEW YORK (100-168469) 2P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - MISC.

Internal Security - Miscellaneous
BO 12812-2 67c

ON DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN SEVENTY, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NORTHWEST ORIENT AIRLINES, J.F. KENNEDY

AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED THAT A MRS. WEISS CALLED THE
AIRLINES AND ADVISED SHE REPRESENTED THE COLIFAM. SHE REQUESTED
USE OF NORTHWEST'S LOUNGE ON DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN
NINETEEN SEVENTY FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS TO BE
CONDUCTED BY THREE PASSENGERS RETURNING ON NORTHWEST FLIGHT
NUMBER FOUR, TEN FORTY-FIVE P.M., DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN
NINETEEN SEVENTY FROM TOKYO. PASSENGERS WERE GIVEN AS R. J. B. 5 1971
YOUNG, T. YOUNG AND A. BENNETT WHO WOULD HAVE NEW PRISONER OF
WAR NAMES RECEIVED FROM NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT.

[REDACTED] ADVISED ABOVE FLIGHT ALREADY AIRBORNE. FLIGHT
END PAGE ONE

BO 12812-2 67c

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OTHERWISE

51 JAN 8 1971

PAGE TWO

DEPARTED HONG KONG FOR TOKYO. FLIGHT TO ARRIVE SEATTLE, WASHINGTON ELEVEN TWENTY AM, DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN NINETEEN SEVENTY (SEATTLE TIME) WHERE CUSTOMS INSPECTION WILL BE MADE. U.S. CUSTOMS WILL NOT SEARCH IN NYC. NO PRESS CONFERENCE BELIEVED SCHEDULED FOR SEATTLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE.....

MRS. WEISS PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH CORA WEISS, CO-CHAIRMAN OF COLIFAM. PASSENGERS PROBABLY RON YOUNG, OF FOLLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, TRUDI YOUNG, HIS WIFE AND ANN BENNETT. NYO WILL ATTEMPT TO HAVE SA'S COVER CONFERENCE. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT CORA WEISS IN PAST HAS DEMANDED AUTHENTIC PRESS CREDENTIALS AT CONFERENCES.

SEATTLE SHOULD ATTEMPT TO HAVE THOROUGH SEARCH MADE BY U.S. CUSTOMS TO POSSIBLY OBTAIN PRISONERS NAMES OR LETTERS BEFORE PASSENGERS ARRIVE NEW YORK FOR PRESS CONFERENCE.

NYO WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW AND ADVISE.

END

REM FBI WASH DC

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM : *WV* SAC, MIAMI (100-15995) (P)

DATE: 12/31/70

SUBJECT:

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS;
REGISTRATION ACT
(OO: NEW YORK)

7-23-93-980
Rwlmia EO 12812

Return

b2c

Re Columbia airtel to Bureau 7/18/70 and
Miami airtel to Bureau 7/13/70.

Enclosed to Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM
dated and captioned as above. Two copies each of
this LHM are enclosed for New York and San Diego.

LEADS

SAN DIEGO

At *[redacted]* California

Return *b2c*

If not already interviewed, Mrs. *[redacted]*
[redacted] should be interviewed regarding
her prisoner of war husband *[redacted]*
in accordance with New York airtel to Bureau dated 6/9/70.

MIAMI

Will interview and submit LHMs on results
of interview with following persons:

At *[redacted]* Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Mrs. *[redacted]* She
is wife of *[redacted]*
POW's father is *[redacted]*

- ENCLOSURE
- ② - Bureau (Enc. -11) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc. -11) (RM)
 - 2 - San Diego (Enc. -2) (RM)
 - 3 - MIAMI: ARMY, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE, DIA

REC-65

EX-113

JAN 4 1971

REC-35

EX-111



DATE FORW:

HOW FORW:

19

Re *[redacted]* Bonds Regularly on the P

MM 100-15995

ED 12812-2
67C

At [REDACTED] Florida

Mrs. [REDACTED]

She is wife of POW [REDACTED]

POW's father is [REDACTED]

Florida.

At [REDACTED] Florida

1) Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED]

Miami. They are listed as parents of [REDACTED]

2) Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED]

They are parents of Navy Pilot [REDACTED]

3) [REDACTED]

She is listed as the mother of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] missing in action since 10/3/66.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida

December 31, 1970

RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

INFORMATION REGARDING PRISONER
RICHARD MULLEN, U. S. NAVY

EO 12812-2
b7c

On November 24, 1970, Mrs. [REDACTED] Florida, telephone number [REDACTED] advised she is the mother of [REDACTED] U. S. Navy, a naval aviator who is now a prisoner in North Vietnam.

Mrs. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] wife, [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] California, telephone number [REDACTED]

Mrs. [REDACTED] said that around December, 1969, she received a letter from COLIFAM enclosing a four-line note from her son, [REDACTED]. The letter from COLIFAM stated that COLIFAM was then cooperating with prisoners of war and that she would receive additional letters from COLIFAM.

Mrs. [REDACTED] said that the letter from [REDACTED] and the letter from COLIFAM are packed among her belongings which were recently shipped to Tavernier and therefore are not available at this time. She added, however, that [REDACTED] wife, [REDACTED] received a similar letter, and possibly other letters from COLIFAM and from her husband.

Mrs. [REDACTED] said she has never written to COLIFAM, nor has she contacted members of COLIFAM by any other means. The only contact COLIFAM made with her was by letter, as mentioned above.

7-23-93 9803
Pow/mia EO 12812

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ENCLOSURE

226

RE: COLIFAM

ED 12-1-70
67c

INFORMATION REGARDING PRISONER
PETER VAN SCHOEFFEL

Information regarding [REDACTED] was previously furnished in a memorandum dated July 13, 1970, under this caption. That memorandum contained information furnished by [REDACTED] father, [REDACTED] (Retired) who resides at [REDACTED] Florida.

On October 2, 1970, [REDACTED] made available a form letter from COLIFAM dated September 18, 1970, signed "CORA WEISS". [REDACTED] said he received a letter from his son as an enclosure to this letter. The envelope containing these letters was postmarked September 18, 1970, in New York, New York, and bears the return address "Committee of Liaison, 2nd Floor, 365 West 42nd Street, New York, New York. 10036."

Set forth is copy of the above described letter from COLIFAM.